different law firms and litigation firms in 2 Dallas, and of course make, schedule Ι 3 appointments. And Chuck doesn't show up. 4 That's why I run around and do all 5 this. Then I write a memo that's--I saw it in 6 one of the exhibits that you all had. 7 a memo from me back to Mr. Austin in November 8 1998, when he shows up, interview the law 9 firms, and what happened--I recommended a 10 firm. 11 they hire Weil, Gotshal & But 12 Manges with T. Ray Guy and the associates 13 So Preferred is in court, three or 14 four, five times, and Mr. Austin is flying 15 now, flying in from California. All of a 16 sudden they've got money to handle this. We're going to court every two weeks. 17 18 0 Do you know where that money came 19 from? 20 Chuck. He got the money somehow. 21 I don't know where he got it. 22 Q Okay; go on.

1	A A guy named Chuck Guskey. And I
2	mean we'reit's like youyou're battling
3	over this, you're battling over that, you're
4	battling over motions, they hire a law firm
5	who is really friendly with the judge. The
6	judge's name is Candace, Judge Candace Tyson.
7	She appoints a trustee. So all the licenses
8	go from where Preferred would have them, to
9	thereshe appoints a receiver or trustee.
10	The trustee is now transferred all the
11	licenses.
12	Now the way the rules work, the
13	FCC came out with a public notice in August
14	1998. You had to construct these licenses by

1998, you had to construct these licenses by December 28, 1998, or you'd lose them.

So Preferred had to go out and get the financing, and order the equipment, and get the equipment delivered, and deploy it and test it, and if you're doing this properly, Sony, you know, radios per paired have frequency by December 28, 1998.

And this is like--now we're in

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like late November, even early December. And 2 they get -- Matt got it done. He got it done. 3 They --4 0 For 360 licenses? 5 Α Well, you started out with three--6 I think it was 336, was actually the number. 7 The Commission, in the August 1998 order, 8 the world divides into two parts. Α 9 Gcodman/Chan waiver licensees and 10 substantially similar to Goodman/Chan waiver 11 licensees, substantially similar facts, and 12 everybody else. So of 336 licenses, 13 Commission cancels about 140 of them, right 14 off the bat. 15 Q For reasons related to 16 Goodman/Chan? 17 In other words, you had to Α Yes. 1.8 jump through all these hoops. You had to have 19 filed a waiver request. You had to have filed 20 it in writing. You had to have filed it in 21 writing before the expiration of your eight

month construction period. It had to be

22

exactly like Goodman/Chan.
If you weren't exactly like
Gcodman/Chaneven if you did file, the
Ccmmission was fighting with you.
Q All right. Just so I understand
it. You said that Charles Austin got it done.
I took that to mean that he got the build-out
that was required done for these site
licenses, and now you're telling me the
Commission canceled 140 of them.
Is that because he didn't get it
done as to those 140?
A I'm getting there.
Q Okay; sorry.
A I'm getting there. No, it'syou
know, it's kind a complicated. 140 of them
get canceled. So those don't get constructed.
In August, they get cancelled. Yes, before
you had to construct them, they got canceled,
and there wasn't anyyou know, the companyI

those didn't get constructed. 196 did get

1	constructed, according to things that I've
2	looked at, you know, documents I've looked at.
3	Of those 196, 110 of those
4	eventually get cancelled, even though they
5	were bought, even though they were
6	constructed, they got cancelled, and
7	eventually
8	Q That was forwhy were they
9	cancelled, to your knowledge?
10	A They were considered not to be
11	Goodman/Chan waiver licensees, were not
12	substantially similar. Preferred had a number
13	of filings through Kaufman with the Commission
14	challenging all this, went on for years as to
15	the 110.
16	Q But these were licenses that
17	didn't need to be constructed at that point?
18	They simply needed to be
19	A No. They needed to beboth. You
20	needed toyou had to qualifyremember, if
21	you didn't qualify forwhat happened
22	Q If you didn't qualify for a

waiver.

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Α You know, what the Commission did after the Goodman/Chan waiver was--when it was filed, is everything went into suspense, for and the Commission didn't make a determination until August 28, 1998. when it said Goodman/Chan had four months, substantially similar had four more months, everything else did have -- they were cancelled.

And what happened was there were lots of--thousands of licenses that had arguments where you could have been--you could have still been good if you were constructed. So Preferred tried to construct as many as possible, have a chance, and a lot of them got cancelled.

Back in--you know, if the Commission hadn't cancelled those licenses, Preferred would have had enough -- I think Mr. Austin testified to this in his deposition--Preferred would have had enough site licenses

1	to build a major system. It didn't need to go
2	into the auction, the subsequent auction,
3	auction 34. But that wasn't the case. When
4	the 110 got cancelled, then you had to go into
5	the auction.
6	Q So that's your explanation of how
7	Preferred came into existence, and how
8	A Again, my understanding isand
9	Matt was able to getI was down there in
10	Puerto Rico with him at the time, for the
11	first ten days or so. He did a great job of
12	getting the equipment down there. Basically
13	Jay Bishop negotiated an agreement with Jerry
14	Setko. He put up a life insurance policy as
15	collateral. They borrowed the money,
16	actually, from the vendor. The equipment got
17	shipped down, got the phones, did everything
18	within the deadline.
19	So at that point, by December 31,
20	'98, Preferred had, it looked like 196
21	channels was going to be 86.

that

compare

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How

did

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the

to

T	picture of the footprint necessary to run the
2	operating system PCSI
3	A If you had 196, you had a system.
4	You could build an iDEN system. With 86,
5	you're going to have to get more spectrum.
6	Q Okay. And they had 196 at that
7	point?
8	A Had 196, it looked like, at the
9	time.
10	Q Okay. And what happened after
11	that point?
12	A The FCC cancelled 110 of them.
13	Q For the reasons you suggested
14	before.
15	You mentioned the, when you
16	attempted to put together a trust for
17	yourself, so that you could have what you felt
18	was the legal distance you needed from
19	Preferred and Telecellular, that there was an
20	SEC order, and can you give us a little
21	background about that.
22	A Well, the SEC was investigating

1 Express in '93, an informal investigation, and 2 provided thousands of Express pages 3 documents, and different people went up and testified. In 1994, there was a formal Order 4 5 of Investigation. had--the 6 Eventually, Ι SEC 7 attorney's name was Richard Morvillo. We 8 tried to negotiate a consent decree. The SEC 9 never would agree. They kept changing, asking 10 for more documents, or we never could reach an 11 agreement. I ran out of money, and the law 12 firm stopped representing me, so the SEC got 13 a default judgment in the D.C. Circuit, 14 District Court, and here, in September 1996, 15 I believe, and that became, that default 16 judgment became final in like March or April 17 of 1997. 18 And can you tell us what the default judgment said, specifically. What the 19 20 terms were. 21 Α It's а injunction permanent

against my violating the federal securities

1	laws, and they imposed a fine of 11-, or 12-,
2	or \$13 million, which was the total amount
3	that was raised. What we were trying to
4	negotiate
5	Q That was raised by Express?
6	A People involved with Express, yes,
7	sir, on two programs, two of the programs,
8	plus a lot of interest, and so forth.
9	We were trying to negotiate all
10	that out and work out an agreed resolution.
11	The Commission never would, never would do
12	that.
13	Q What did you understand the basis
14	of the investigation to be?
15	A Basically what the Commission was
16	challenging was the we were raising money
17	through member managed limited liability
18	companies, and there was a number of cases, at
19	least in '91, '92, '93, that held that general
20	partnerships were not securities, interest in
21	general partnerships were not considered to be

securities under the Howie test.

1	And what we did is we used a
2	number of managed limited liability companies
3	instead of general partnerships, and tried to
4	fcllow all the rules, particularly after
5	Q Thinking what? That they would be
6	analogous, you mean?
7	A Yes.
8	Q Okay go ahead.
9	A And we were challenged in a couple
10	of states. We went to three state
11	administrative proceedings and hearings. One
12	was in Illinois, one was in Iowa and one was
13	in Georgia.
14	And we were fighting the
15	characterization of the interest in these
16	entities as securities. The SEC came in and
17	basically Preferred wasyou knowand excuse
18	me, a Freudian slipExpress was out of
19	business. It's hard to go back and forth.
20	Q Express was out of business at
21	what point?
22	A By the time we were really

1	negotiating with the Commission was really
2	'95, and I pled guilty in the criminal
3	proceeding, and was going to be incarcerated,
4	and there really wasn't anybodypeople at
5	Express just stoppedyou know, the company
6	stopped. So there wasn't anybody to negotiate
7	except me, and I didn't have any money. I was
8	out of money at the time, and so it never got
9	resolved, and the Commission got a default,
10	SEC got a default judgment, and that was the
11	end of it.
12	You know, we weren't able to
13	litigate with the SEC. You know
14	Q What specifically would you have
15	been litigating?
16	A The status of the interest in the
17	limited liability companies.
18	Q Has that ever been resolved, to
19	your knowledge, how those interests were
20	treated by the SEC?
21	A Nobody ever gotnobody could ever
22	get to ayou know, you never get a trial

1	because everybody runs out of money. There's
2	really noyou know, what the SEC attorneys
3	will tell you is you'd better settle because
4	it justit's going to take too long, cost too
5	much.
6	Q And the question of the general
7	partnership interesthas that been resolved?
8	A Well, Mr. Bishop tried litigating
9	that and he lost in the Ninth Circuit. So you
10	couldn't get a courtthe problem was the SEC
11	goes in, they can get a judge to issue an
12	asset freeze, a temporary injunction, and you
13	can't litigate successfully. There's no way
14	to practicallythere's no way to win.
15	There's no way to proceed.
16	Q Because you then can't have funds
17	to
18	A You've got no assetyou've got
19	not assets. You can't pay your attorneys.
20	You can't litigate. So it never getsyou
21	know, it never got beyond that. Bishop tried

litigating. He went--you know--he went up to

1	the Ninth Circuit and he lost.
2	Q What was the context of Bishop's
3	litigation?
4	A He had a large general partnership
5	as opposed to member-managed limited liability
6	ccmpany.
7	Q And he was doing the same thing,
8	in effect?
9	A Oh, yes.
10	Q And his litigation in the Ninth
11	Circuit, was that a criminal case or was that
12	a civil case?
13	A Civil. Civil.
14	Q Do you know specifically well,
15	I'm sure you do know. The SEC order
16	specifically what was its basis and what
17	its result vis-a-vis your activities? In
18	other words, what did that allow you to do and
19	what did it not allow you to do?
20	A It doesn't allow you to violate
21	the federal securities laws. They got an
22	administrative order that precludes me from

1	practicing	securities law before the
2	Commission,	the SEC.
3	Q	Legally, or you mean as an
4	attorney?	
5	A	As an attorney. Yes, sir.
6	Q	And were you still an attorney at
7	that point?	
8	A	Yes, sir.
9	Q	Okay. Did there come a point when
10	you were de	ebarred?
11	A	In Georgia and in Texas. Yes,
12	sir.	
13	Q	And what were those debarment
14	proceedings	?
15	A	Based on the guilty plea in
16	federal cou	rt in 1995.
17	Q	And what about the state court
18	proceeding?	That was much later?
19	A	That was, yes, much later.
20	Q	How much longer, after the guilty
21	plea in fed	eral court, were you debarred?
22	A	In Georgia Georgia was in '95,

Τ	and in Texas, it was actually in early '97.
2	Q What about in Tennessee?
3	A I never was disbarred.
4	Q Okay. Do you maintain a license
5	to practice law in Tennessee?
6	A It's not currently active but I
7	can file, do some CLE work, and regain the
8	license. Yes, sir.
9	Q And are you attempting to do that?
10	A Yes. I am. At this point I'm
11	going to try to regain the licenses in Georgia
12	and Texas as well. It's been a long time.
13	About 13 years, 14 years.
14	Q Okay. And the debarments were
15	based specifically just on the conviction and
16	the plea?
17	A Yes, sir.
18	Q And the SEC order was based on
19	what, exactly? What caused the SEC to target
20	you?
21	A Well, we were marketing a large
22	member-managed limited liability company. At

1	the time, the SEC was going after there was
2	40 or 50 different companies that were
3	promoting whether it was wireless cable or
4	specialized mobile radio, or private carrier
5	paging or there were a number of different
6	things, and a lot of folks were selling either
7	large general partnerships, like Continental
8	Wireless was that was Jay Bishop's company-
9	-or most of them were wireless cable. There
10	were some specialized mobile radio programs.
11	And the SEC was trying to preclude
12	anyone from offering these types of interest
13	to the public.
14	Q And why is that, if you know?
15	A Well, in most cases, well, they
16	thought that they were everyone was selling
17	an unregistered security. They were trying to
18	preclude folks from doing that.
19	Q So it was simply the nature of the
20	interest that was being sold, that attracted
21	the SEC's attention, to your knowledge?

Well, it got to where you had 40

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2 and they were raising hundreds of -- you know, 3 collectively, they were raising hundreds of millions of dollars. 4 5 either you were going to 6 prevent this, or it was going to be the way 7 that a lot of folks raised money, and, you 8 know, you had all kinds of different -- some 9 people were, you know, raising money for 10 something that was very valuable, and other 11 folks were raising money for things 12 weren't very valuable, and some folks were 13 raising money for things that didn't even 14 exist. 15 So, in other words, this was a 16 vehicle that was --17 It's like the Wild West. 18 0 Right. But it was a vehicle that 19 the SEC knew to be sort of fraught with the 20 possibility of fraud. Is that your 21 understanding?

or 50 different groups raising money this way,

Well, there was a lot of fraud

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2 0 Okay. Do you have any idea how 3 much, how much money was lost as a result? 4 Α You just can read reports. Ι 5 dcn't have any idea. 6 And to go back a little bit, what 7 did you feel was the reason that the FBI 8 targeted you, initially, for your federal 9 conviction? 10 Α Part -- most of it had to do with 11 the fact that Mr. Guhl kept running--he wanted 12 to go back and become associated and be 13 involved with Gaubert's son, and he 14 pulled us within -- the only reason they were 15 paying -- I could posit all kinds of theories, 16 but I think really what was going on was we 17 kept putting -- Guhl kept dragging us in, or 18 putting us in a situation where they were 19 focusing on Gaubert and Gaubert's son, and we got their -- we crossed -- we got on the radar 20 21 that way, and --

You felt it was your association

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that occurred.

1 with those guys that caused them to litigate? 2 That's the only way we were ever Α 3 going to have a problem, unless -- we would have had a situation with the Securities and 4 5 Exchange Commission anyway because everybody 6 had that occur, sooner or later. 7 But Ι don't believe we had a 8 criminal problem, except for Guhl continuing 9 to want to be involved with those people, and 10 they were after the elder Gaubert. They were 11 after the guy for years, and he was apparently 12 just a very big target. We actually got a 13 copy of the FBI -- I think they're called 302s -- and most all of it had to do with that. 14 15 Very little else. 16 Why did they eventually decide to 17 trade him for you? In other words, what --18 Oh, they didn't trade. They got Α 19 Mr. Gaubert. 20 0 How long sentence did he 21 receive? What kind of sentence? 22 He got a sentence for, I believe Α

it was bankruptcy fraud. They went well
well past us.
Q So ultimately, do you know what
kind of sentences those individuals served?
A No, sir. No.
Q Did you lose complete contact with
them?
A I never really had you know,
Mr. Guhl was the only connection with them,
tell you the truth. I never
Q But the other individuals that you
mentioned, who also in effect turned, gave
evidence against you, do you know what kind of
sentences they received?
A I know what kind a sentences they
got.
Q Could you tell us what those are.
A One got 11 months in a halfway
house and one guy got about 18 months, and he
had some prior
Q But these were not the big fish
that the FBI were looking for, ultimately?

1	Those two fel	lows?
2	A No	. They were looking they
3	were trying t	o get me.
4	Q We	ell, I guess that's my question.
5	AI	was the big one.
6	Q Wh	y you?
7	A I	was the big fish.
8	Q Wh	ùΣ,
9	A Wh	άλ.
10	Q Ye	es.
11	A I	don't know.
12	Q Yo	ou have no idea?
13	A No	body bothered to explain it to
14	me.	
15	Q No	t your attorney either?
16	MR	a. SILVA: How would he know why
17	the FBI is ta	rgeting him, if they did?
18	MR	R. OSHINSKY: I'm just asking.
19	MR	R. SILVA: Well, I think he
20	answered h	e doesn't know.
21	ТН	E WITNESS: I really don't know.
22	You know, I w	wasn't somebody who had a lot of

1	familiarity with this. I kind a went into
2	shock and, you know, I thought things worked
3	the way you were taught in law school. But
4	things don't work that way, I found out.
5	BY MR. OSHINSKY:
6	Q Can you tell us about your
7	relationship with Jerry Bishop, who you've
8	mentioned in relation to both of these
9	A Jay?
10	Q I'm sorry. Not Jerry. Jay
11	Bishop.
12	A Jay was someone that you heard of.
13	He was I can tell you what I learned about
14	him. He was one of the three co-owners of
15	Continental Wireless.
16	Q I'm sorry. Let me stop you there
17	for a second. I had a question that was in my
18	head and I lost my train of thought. So
19	before we go on to Jay Bishop. The interest
20	that you sold, that were the subject of the
21	SEC investigation, and you said they were
22	general partnerships, I think?

1	A They were managed limited
2	liability companies.
3	Q I'm sorry. That's right. Akin to
4	general partnerships. How much money did you
5	raise from those?
6	A About 7- or \$8 million.
7	Q What ultimately became of that
8	money?
9	A One program, they lost their
10	money. The other program, they invested the
11	money in Chadmoore Wireless, and it was the
12	initial source of money for Chadmoore
13	Wireless, and Chadmoore eventually was sold
14	for \$130 million, and I don't know how much
15	money they made from that.
16	Q In other words, the interest
17	part of the interest that you sold, in what
18	you're referring to as one of the programs,
19	was invested in Chadmoore Wireless?
20	A It was became Chadmoore
21	Wireless. Yes, sir.
22	Q And then when that company was

1	sold, those individuals may have profited from
2	that?
3	A I don't know. They certainly
4	should have.
5	Q Well, what was your association
6	with Chadmoore Wireless?
7	A Didn't have any.
8	Q What was your function in the
9	A No, it was just that this was a
10	client.
L1	Q You were creating this, in other
L2	words?
L3	A Yes. We created a limited
.4	liability company, raised money for it. What
L5	happened was that they took the money, instead
L6	of buying certain licenses, they invested in
L7	Chadmoore Wireless and became minority owner
L8	of Chadmoore Wireless and Chadmoore was sold
L9	to Nextel.
20	Q But once you created this LLC, you
21	had nothing further to do with it?
22	A No. No, sir.